BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

☞ We notice, in recent issues of the Wilmington *Journal* and Raleigh *Conservative*, articles complaining against the policy of officials in refusing transportation of supplies from one section to another. We most cordially endorse the sentiments expressed by those papers, as we know something of the operation of the system alluded to, here at home.

An unfortunate state of affairs is existing in our county, on account of the deficiency of the corn crop, which is beginning to be seriously felt. The opinion of the Tax Assessors, (who have ample opportunity to know) is that the tithe of corn in the county will not reach 1000 bushels, scarcely a single farmer having a surplus; and if the strict order for impressment is enforced here, God help the people!

Our county has made every effort to obtain supplies from abroad, and unless permission can be obtained by our County Agent to transport grain from other localities, extreme suffering and starvation stares us in the face. The soldiers' families must be fed as well as the soldiers. In the Eastern portion of the State, we learn, corn is abundant, and why cannot destitute portions of the State be relieved by others more fortunate, instead of leaving it exposed to Yankee raids?

LOCAL.—The remains of JAMES BYERLY, of the Junior Reserves from this county, were interred in the Moravian Burying Ground, on Tuesday last. He died at Wilmington.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Capt. FRIES, of this place, was shot through the wrist while engaged in apprehending a notorious deserter, named Disl, near this place. The pistol was in the hands of a friend and accidentally exploded. Injury not serious.

COLD WEATHER.—On Friday last we were visited with a severe hail and snow storm, since which time the weather has been extremely cold for this season of the year.

THIRD CLASS HOME GUARD.—The third class of the Guard for Home Defence, from this county, has been called into service, and left, on Wednesday, for Kinston.

Among the field and staff officers who are to report for duty at Kinston, with the 3d class H. G., we notice Maj. Joseph Masten, of this county, and Col. J. T. Hambrick, of Caswell.

☞ We learn that the Senior Reserves, from this District, have departed from Wilmington, going farther South, probably to Charleston.

☞ Schedule prices have been revised and corrected, for the next sixty days.

☞ A sketch of Lincoln's message to the U. S. Congress, appears in this paper. No prospect of peace upon the basis of our independence as yet.

Also the new Exemption bill, as reported by the House Military Committee, of C. S. C. Nothing else of interest from Congress.

ELECTED AT LAST.—It will be seen from the Legislative proceedings, that Hon. Thos. Ashe (an old line whig) has been elected C. S Senator, to take his seat in 1866

C R. Thomas, Esq., of Carteret, conservative, has been elected Secretary of State. The election was a very close one—The conservatives voting for E. G. Reade and Mr. Thomas generally; the destructives, with a portion of the Vance conservatives, voting for Mr. Ashe and Col. Faribault. So it seems Mr. Ashe was the least objectionable to the destructives.

MR. STIPE'S RESOLUTIONS.—Want of space compels us to defer the publication of Mr. Stipe's Resolutions, introduced into the Legislature. The Resolutions protest against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and Civil Liberty, and are an endorsation and re affirmation of those adopted by the last General Assembly, "protesting against the unconstitutional acts and usurpations of the last Congress."

☞ The Governor of Virginia, in his recent message to the Legislature, takes ground in favor of arming the slaves.

Robert E. Love, a lawyer, of Salisbury, was accidentally killed at that place, on the 8th inst., while he was walking on the railroad track, reading a newspaper. He was overtaken by a wood train, running backwards, and killed instantly.

The New Exemption Bill.

In the House of representatives, on the 10th, the exemption bill reported from the Military Committe repeals all former laws on the subject and proposes to exempt all unfit for military service, the Vice President, members and officers of Congress, State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or laws of the respective States may declare to be necessary. Ministers of Religion not engaged in buying or selling for profit, employees Asylums, one Editor for each Newspaper, and such practical printers as are indispensable for its publication, one skilled apothecary in each store, all practising Physicians heretofore exempt not engaged in buying and selling, their fees to be fixed by boards of Commissioners for each State, all teachers heretofore exempt, Railroad exemptions renewed with some modification, persons on religous grounds continued on condition exempts pay an annual tax of five hundred dollars and sell surplus products at Government prices.

It also authorizes the President to grant other exemptions or details on account of public necessity, justice or equity.

The Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R R have determined to discontinue the Sunday trains.

News of the Week.

FROM GEORGIA.

Sherman is slowly approaching Savannah. His recent slow movements and frequent halts were for the purpose of grinding corn, for a supply, as his march now tends to the more barren region of East Georgia. Wheeler is continually harrassing his rear and flanks, and retarding his foraging operations. Sherman is no doubt endeavoring to seize hold of the various railroads which have any connexion with Savannah, and thus completely invest the city. The Yankee fleet off the coast of Georgia have been signaling for the past week, in order to discover the whereabouts of the lost expedition.

Since the fighting at Grahamville, noticed last week, fighting was reported as going on near Pocotaligo, S. C. These fights are intended as diversions in favor of Sherman, made from the coast, by the Yankees at Charleston and Port Royal.

Pocotaligo is a station on the railroad running from Charleston to Savannah, and is 55 miles from the former and 49 miles from the latter place.

While the enemy occupied Milledgeville many outrages were committed, such as plunder, rapine, &c. The Capital much defaced, carpets and desks hacked to pieces and books strewn broadcast. It took them three days to march out of the city.

Gov. Brown has removed to Savannah.—According to accounts, Sherman spread desolation in his track.

At midnight, on Saturday 5th inst., Gen. Wheeler attacked the enemy's rear, and, after harrassing the infantry for some time, retired.

At daylight, on Sunday morning, Kilpatrick's cavalry advanced upon our cavalry, and every charge of the enemy was repulsed, until the enemy's superior numbers enveloped our flanks and made a retreat necessary. Our loss between 70 and 80 men. The enemy's reported much heavier.

Augusta papers of the 7th state that Sherman was reported to be [illegible] on the 6th at Station Two and [illegible] miles from Savannah, [illegible] forward.

On Thursday, [illegible] advance encountered our forces, under [illegible] Hardee, at or near Station Two-and-a-half, on the Central Railroad. A severe fighting was going on in the forenoon. Various rumors are afloat concerning the engagement, some favorable and some otherwise.

Augusta papers of the 10th contain nothing additional in regard to Sherman, only that on the day previous (the 9th) Gen. Wheeler telegraphed to Headquarters that he had a successful fight with Sherman's cavalry.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Grant has made another flank movement, with two corps of infantry, towards Weldon. The greater portion of Sheridan's army is believed to have joined Grant, in front of Petersburg.

From the following official despatch of Gen. Lee, it will be seen that there was a fight around Belfield on Friday, in which the enemy was signally repulsed. Belfield is thirty miles south of Petersburg.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LEE.—RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—An official telegram from Gen. Lee, yesterday, says Hampton, after driving the enemy's cavalry upon his infantry on the afternoon of the 9th, recrossed Nottaway and reached Belfield at daylight yesterday. In the afternoon the enemy attacked his position but were successfully resisted. This morning the enemy is reported retiring, and Hampton following. The bridge over the Meherrin was saved. Our loss, as far as known, small. The garrison under Garnett and the Reserves behaved well.

About noon yesterday, the first division second corps of the enemy, supporting their cavalry, forced back our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road, south of [illegible] Appomatox and advanced towards [illegible] C. H. To-day our cavalry, reinforced [illegible], drove them back across Harper's [illegible] a few prisoners and re-establis[illegible] lines.

The enemy burnt Sussex C H. on their route. The records and papers of the county had been previously removed.

FROM THE VALLEY.—NEW MARKET, Dec. 9.—Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th Va. Cavalry, attacked two companies of the 21st N. Y. Cavalry, near Milwood, on the 4th, killed and captured forty, also captured 39 horses.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Confederate accounts say that Hood's army achieved a glorious victory, at Franklin, routing the enemy and compelling him to fall back to Nashville. The enemy's loss in prisoners reported at from four to six thousand; the number of dead and wounded not ascertained. It will be remembered that the Yankee's claimed the victory, but their retreating indicates the reverse.

New York papers, of late date, say the armies of Hood and Thomas are still confronting each other in the vicinity of Nashville. Other accounts say Hood is moving towards Kentucky.

It was very cold in Nashville on the 9th, snowing and hailing all day.

FROM KINSTON.—The Confederate of Tuesday says:

It will be seen by the following official despatch for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Lt. Gen Holmes, that the enemy, who we announced on yesterday as advancing upon Kinston, were met on yesterday at daylight, and after a brisk engagement were driven back, our forces still pursuing. Still further reinforcements have been sent to Kinston, amply sufficient for any force the enemy can bring to bear at that point. Lt. Col. Starr's promptness and courage has thus easily frustrated an attack upon Kinston which if successful might have resulted in serious consequences:

"KINSTON, Dec. 12. 1864.—Having been reinforced, I left the breastworks at day light, to find the enemy. I discovered him in considerable force on Neuse road, two miles from town. He showed two pieces of artillery and five or six hundred infantry. After a brisk engagement of thirty minutes, he was driven across South west bridge, destroying it behind him. Our cavalry and infantry are still pressing him.

(Signed) J. B. STARR,
Lt. Col. Com'g."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, reports from different Committees were made on Tuesday, on several bills mostly of a private nature. The bill to charter the Wilson Academy. and the bill to authorize the Chief Clerk of the Treasurer [illegible] witness and endorse coupon bonds in the absence of the Treasurer, passed their 3d reading in the Senate. Other bills of a private nature passed their 2d reading in the same body.

The Standard says:

The House also passed, by a large majority, the resolutions of Mr. Phillips, of Orange, on the subject of impressments. These resolutions embody a correct view of the unconstitutional manner in which our people are harrassed and oppressed by these impressments. Mr. Phillips delivered a very bold and able speech in support of his resolutions, in which he characterized this system, as carried out in this State, as nothing more nor less than legalized robbery.

Mr. Phillips was followed by Messrs. Grissom, Sharpe and Calloway, who exposed and denounced this system of impressments in justly severe terms.

From the Progress:

Majority and minority reports were read on Wednesday, in the Senate, on Mr. Pool's resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill concerning a supply of salt elicited some discussion, but was passed over informally to give Senators time to obtain further information. The bill provides for removing the State Salt Works to Lockwood's Folly Inlet, and also for an appropriation to purchase engines and cars to transport salt from Saltville, Va. Various bills of a private nature passed their 2d and 3d readings. A resolution was adopted requiring the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of asking the Confederate government to refund the amount spent by the State in enforcing the Conscript laws.

In the House, Mr. Fowle made an excellent speech in support of his resolutions in relation to the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act, and was replied to by Judge Shepherd. No vote was taken. Mr. Stipe introduced some strong resolutions protesting against the overthrow of State sovereignty and civil liberty.

The General Assembly, on Thursday, succeeded in electing a Senator and Secretary of State. Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, was elected Senator, and C R. Thomas, Esq, of Carteret, Secretary of State. It will be seen that the vote was close in both elections. For Secretary of State 79 votes were necessary to a choice, and Mr. Thomas received 80. For Senator 80 votes were necessary, and Mr. Ashe received just that number. Mr. Ashe is an old line Whig. Mr. Thomas will enter upon his duties on the 1st of January next. Mr. Ashe does not take his seat until 1866.

The bill concerning a supply of salt passed its 2d and 3d readings in the Senate. A number of bills, mostly or a private nature, passed their several readings. The resolutions in regard to a suspension of the *habeas corpus* act were further debated in the House, but no vote was had. Mr. Carter, of Beaufort, made a speech of considerable length.

The committee on education reported an important bill for grading common schools and increasing their usefulness.

The greater portion of the time of the House, on Thursday, was consumed in the discussion of Mr. Fowle's resolutions, and in voting for Senator and Secretary of State.

Mr Carter had the floor for the morning hour, and delivered a speech of marked ability in favor of Mr. Fowle's resolutions. It was bold and searching, and glowing in every part with the sacred fire of Constitutional Liberty.

No business of importance was transacted in the two Houses yesterday, beyond comparing and counting the vote for Governor. The whole number of votes cast was 72,305, of which Z. B. Vance received 57,873, and W. W. Holden 14,432. Majority for Vance, 43,441.

In the House, a resolution was introduced instructing our Senators and Representatives to protest against the imposition of a tax upon Treasury notes issued by the State.

On Saturday, both Houses were busy on private business chiefly, though some few measures of importance were acted on.

In the Senate, a bill to impose a tax in kind of four per cent. per annum, during the war, on wheat, corn, rye and pork, for the benefit of soldiers families or widows, was introduced, and a resolution to adjourn on the 19th inst, was tabled.

In the House, a Revenue bill was reported and a bill to authorize the State Treasurer to sell C. S bonds, and to issue $3,000,000 in State treasury notes, &c, was passed

Both Houses got fairly to work on *Monday* and appointed Thursday, the 15th the day *for* an election of Councillors of State.

In the Senate, resolutions in reference to impressments by the confederate authorities were reported on unfavorably.

In the House, Gen. Fowle's (habeas corpus) resolutions passed by yeas 63, nays 20, and the per diem of members was fixed at $50.

FROM THE NORTH.

Chase has been appointed successor to Taney, on the Supreme Court bench.

The U S Congress met on the 5th. For a synopsis of Lincoln's message, see elsewhere.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Davis gave notice of a joint resolution for the restoration of peace and union.

Seward, in a letter to Minister Adams, refuses to allow the agent of the Liverpool Bazzar to visit the military prison in the Northern States, to distribute aid to Confederate prisoners

Raid on Piedmont Springs.—We learn from the Route Agent on the Western railroad, that a tory raid was made on Piedmont Springs, in Burke county, N. C., on the night of the 29th November, resulting in a serious loss of property to Mr Lindsay, the proprietor of the Springs. There were about twenty persons in the company. They spent the night at the Springs, faring well; and did not make known their business until after breakfast next morning. They captured two wagons and teams, and pillaged the place of all moveable property. They also carried off the negroes, but they have since returned. Mr. Lindsay estimates his loss at about $20,000. The Springs are 15 miles above Morganton.—[Salisbury Watchman.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9th, 1864.

[illegible] EDITOR:—Since my last there has been [illegible] interesting and important discussion in the [illegible] of Commons.

On Tuesday, Samuel F. Phillips, Esq., of [illegible], delivered an able and powerful speech [illegible] support of his resolutions protesting against [illegible] present system of impressments by the Confederate Government. He very properly characterized the acts of that Government, in taking the property of its citizens without just compensation, as nothing less than a system of *robbery*. His speech produced a powerful impression, and his resolutions were adopted by a large majority. He was bold, manly and independent, and most most nobly did he sustain and vindicate the right of free discussion.

On Wednesday the resolutions of Gen Fowle, of Wake, protesting against the suspension of the privilege of the great writ of *habeas corpus* came up for consideration. They were supported by their mover, Gen. Fowle, in an able and eloquent speech which was listened to with marked attention by a very large audience.—He was followed by Judge Shepherd, of Cumberland, I suppose in reply, but he certainly never touched any important point which Gen. Fowle had made. He utterly failed on this occasion, to sustain his former reputation as a debater. At the close of Mr. Shepherd's speech the floor was obtained by David M. Carter, Esq., of Beaufort, when the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until 11 o'clock on Thursday, when they were again considered.

Mr. Carter having the floor proceeded to advocate their passage in the most bold and manly speech which has been delivered in our Legislative Halls since the commencement of this bloody revolution. He said the Government desired to suspend the privilege of the writ in order to suppress the freedom of discussion. This, he said, could not be done. This revolution, he said, had reached that point of development, that a full and free discussion of it could no longer be delayed. He said the people *would discuss it*, and *every* question connected with it, its chances of success, its probabilities of failure, the means of extricating ourselves from it. Not only, said he, will all these questions be discussed, but, if necessary, even the sacred institution of slavery will be discussed, a thing which would not have been tolerated four years ago. The speeches of these gentlemen, especially those of Messrs. Phillips and Carter, possessed the ring of the true metal, and evinced, in a great degree, the boldness and manliness requisite for the terrible crisis now almost upon us.

These gentlemen are comparatively young and [illegible] men, and it is to that class of men the country now looks for deliverance. Nearly all our [illegible]der statesmen stand paralyzed, as it were, be[illegible] the mighty events now transpiring around [illegible]em. Instead of seizing hold and endeavoring to control these events for the good of their country, they lie calm and listless upon the surface, allowing themselves to be carried down upon their tide, until they and their country shall be lost in the vortex of utter ruin. Such, undoubtedly, will be the case if the care of the country is left solely in their hands. This revolution bids fair to sweep away the present generation of statesmen. Many a bright name is destined to pale from the memory of the American people forever. But my hope is that a new generation of statesmen will arise and yet save something from the general wreck. I hope we are not destined to realize the saying of *Junius*, that "in the shipwreck of State, trifles float and are preserved, while everything solid and valuable sinks to the bottom and is lost forever."

Since I commenced writing this, Mr, J. H Headen has addressed the House in an able speech in favor of Gen Fowle's resolutions, to-day. To-morrow it is understood that Gen. A. J. Dargan, of Anson, will speak in opposition to them. The probability is the vote will not be taken on them in the House until Monday. No doubt is entertained of their passage by a considerable majority.

A telegram was received from Gen. Lee, by Gen. Holmes, yesterday, stating that two corps of Grant's army had started in the direction of Weldon. Almost all the troops in this State, including the Home Guard, are now receiving orders to go to the field at once. I suppose that Grant wishes to rival Sherman in capturing or dispersing a State Legislature! H.

Synopsis of Lincoln's Message.

New York and Baltimore papers of the 9th received. Lincoln's message is published in full. He says the condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. We have strictly maintained neutrality between belligerents in Mexico, and there is good prospect that the inter-oceanic route *via* San Juan will soon be re opened.

After enumerating the South American Re[illegible]blics, with which relations of the most [illegible]ndly nature exists, he solicits the authori[illegible]s to furnish a gunboat to Liberia, cost to be [illegible]imbursed to the United States by installments.

The noble design of telegraphic communication between America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment. The rebellion in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operation and good office of this Government and other States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernadonia and Pensacola have been opened, and it is hoped foreign merchants will resort to these and the other open ports, rather than pursue contracts and trade with other ports closed by lawful and effective blockade.

Unforeseen political differences have arisen in the Brazilian and British ports, which are now in course of adjustment.

Notice has been given that the United States will increase her naval armament upon the Lakes.

The public debt on the first of July was nearly eighteen hundred million dollars held for the most part by our own people, and has become a substantial branch of national, though private property.

After reference to various subjects of no general interest to Confederate readers, Lincoln notices the continuance of the war with results which he regards as important. He recommends the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States.

He refers to the result of the recent elections as an evidence of the purpose of the people of the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union.

* * * * * On careful consideration it seems to me no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in [illegible]y good. He would accept nothing short of [illegible]severance of the Union, which we cannot [illegible]luntarily yield. Its issue can only be tried [illegible] war and be decided by victory, but the [illegible]uthern people can re-accept union, and the [illegible]nesty offered one year ago is still open to all on condition to make a free choice.

In conclusion, Lincoln says that he will not retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, and in stating a single condition of peace he means simply to say that war will cease on the part of the U. S. government whenever it should have ceased on the part of those who began it.

Resolutions before the Legislature.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. Odom, alluded to in our report of Thursday's Senate proceedings:

Resolved 1. That we will furnish our full share of slave labor for any and all purposes where it can be made available for the defence of the country against our enemies.

Resolved 2 Whilst we consider no sacrifice too great to be made for the overthrow of our invaders, and the independence of ourselves, yet we doubt the propriety of the policy favored by some, which would place arms in the hands of the slaves in any contingency.

Resolved 3. That we will ever oppose any and every attempt to inaugurate a system of liberating slaves in consideration of any public service to be rendered, or for any other cause present or future; and believing that slavery is the normal condition of the negro, we pledge ourselves to defend it in practice and in theory, as long as we can raise an arm or utter a word

Resolved, 4 That his Excellency, Governor Z B Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

RESOLUTIONS UPON THE SUBJECT OF IMPRESSMENTS BY THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—The following resolutions with the above caption, introduced by Mr. Phillips of Orange, in the House of Commons, were adopted by the House on the 6th inst.:

WHEREAS, it is a plain principle of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore,

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State by which the Confederate government claims and exercises the power of impressing private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That this General Assembly takes occasion, in this connection to express the opinion that much of the machinery by which the Confederate government gives effect to the extraordinary measures connected with this war is both galling and ominous, and is well calculated to agitate people reflecting upon their lineage and former freedom.

Resolved further, That such experiments upon the temper of this Commonwealth have increased, and are increasing and ought to be diminished.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Gov. Vance, be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to His Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

The vote on the passage of the resolutions was as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs Allison, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Beam, Benbury, Best, Blair, Bond, of Bertie, Bond of Gates, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Caldwell, Galloway, Carson, of Alexander, Carson, of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Costner, Cowles, Craige, Cunningham, Davis, of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Faucette, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Harrington, Harrison, Hawes, Headen, J. H. Headen, W. J. Henry, Herbert, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordan, Lewis, Lyl, Mann, McCormick, McGehee, McMillan, Morisey, Murphy, Murrill, Patterson, Peace, Perkins, Phillips, Powell, Reinhard, Riddick, Rodgers, Russ, Russell, Sharpe, Shipp, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Strong, Waugh, Wheeler and Young.—74.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baxter, Cobb, Crawford, of Rowan, Crawford, of Wayne, Dargan, Duke, Erwin, Faison, Gidney, Grier, Gudger Harris, Hassel, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Little, Love, McLean, Outterbridge, Patton, Pool, Shepperd and Smith.—24.

MR. FOWLE'S HABEAS CORPUS RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "*be deprived of life liberty or property, without due process of law*," was meant to deny to the Confederate government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal; and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern."

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair "the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed" by authorising arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, constitutional tribunals of the country, "except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

Mr. Smith of Johston, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "and" in the 5th line of the 1st resolution and inserting as follows in lieu of the rest of said resolution.

"That the clause in the Confederate Constitution, which authorizes the suspension of the privileges of the writ, applies only to cases of persons who may stand committed for criminal or supposed criminal offences, and that to extend it beyond this in the execution of a conscript law so as to deny the right to enquire through the judiciary whether the person arrested is liable or not to military service, is a palpable violation of the Constitution, utterly destroys the power of the States to preserve their separate organization and sovereignty, and reduces them to absolute dependence on the mere courtesy of the Confederate government for their simple existence."

Mr. Fowle accepted the proposed amendment.

For the Press.

A SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND, 1641.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter I.

MR. EDITOR:

With your permission, I propose briefly to sketch for the benefit of your young readers, and the meditation of those who may object to entering upon negotiations to check if possible, the further effusion of human blood in our civil war, the history of the civil war in England, commencing in 1641 and closing several years afterwards quite different from what was expected by those who waged it.

The principal cause which led to this war, between the people on the one hand and the king on the other, was the absolute authority assumed by Charles, the king, to the disparagement of civil and ecclesiastic rights. This stretch of imperial power had been severely felt and much complained of for several years, not only by the people of England, but also by Ireland and Scotland. Several attempts were made during this interval to remedy the grievances complained of, and to restore to the people their wonted rights; but these efforts all proved unsuccessful. Seeing the prerogatives assumed by Charles, instead of abating grew more offensive, till becoming so obnoxious and alarming in their tendencies to oppress, that during the memorable Parliament which closed its deliberations in the fall of 1641, after a session of twelve months, it prepared an elaborate paper called, "The Remonstrance," setting forth all the grievances which had before existed—that then, or in its wisdom, could arise in the future. This document they sent to Charles, and the people, the latter of whom, upon reading it, became more excited, and even more determined in what was termed by the Royalists, refractory disposition. So determined did they appear in their purpose to deliver themselves from under the burdens to which Charles had reduced them, that it was soon discovered that the quarrel could only be settled by the sword. Charles, however, thinking to crush the matter immediately, summoned the arrest of some of the most daring; but instead of allaying, it only increased the foment, and hastened the conflict of arms. Very soon the lines of differences were drawn, and the friends of both parties were engaged in preparations for war. Charles was sustained by the nobility and gentry; the parliamentary party being supported by the mercantile classes and the puritans, the latter of whom were closely allied to the Presbyterians of Scotland.—[I will here remark that this same element was principal in the commencement of the civil war on this continent, and this same element will continue its antagonism to every principle which opposes freedom of conscience in religion or politics, so long as it has a name upon the globe, and power sufficient to maintain it. This is a truth clearly deduced from its history in any age of civilized life.] But Charles raised his standard at Nottingham, where he soon found himself at the head of an army of ten thousand men. The Parliamentary forces had at the same time, collected in greater numbers under the Earl of Essex.

These armies were soon confronting each other at Edgehill, in Warwickshire, where they for the first time, in commencing hostilities, measured strength of arms.

This battle ended in favor of Charles, but not without great loss. During this short campaign, Charles' armies were crowned with many successes. Winter closing further active operations, both parties opened negotiations, at Oxford, to try the civil counsels for ending the conflict.—And after much effort, it was found that the demands of the parliamentary friends were too strong for the Royalist, and hence no success crowned these deliberations that year.

The second campaign opened early in the Spring following, and bid fair for a season to crown the Royalists with success sufficient to end, it was believed, the conflict in favor of the king.—And had Charles possessed that sagacity requisite for a great military movement, he would have succeeded in reaching London, which, in all probability, would have suppressed, as he called it, the insurrection. But instead of such a move, he chose to besiege Essex at Gloucester, which was probably an interposition of Providence in favor of the cause of civil and religious liberty; because, at that very time, Essex was preparing to capitulate, he was relieved by his army and made his way to London, which saved him and his army.

With this move the second campaign closed, leaving the Parliamentary cause in rather a despondent condition. But just at this juncture of affairs, an obscure man rose up, and exhibiting a warlike aptitude, soon gained the confidence of the friends of liberal government, which caused him to rise very rapidly. This remarkable individual, as he proved himself afterwards, was OLIVER CROMWELL.

The success of the Royalists at this time had so distressed the English Parliament and Scottish nation, who began to fear the loss of what political amelioration they had gained before from Charles, that they entered into a "solemn league and covenant," for prosecuting the war in concert, with ultimately settling both church and state, in a manner consistent and satisfactory with the rights and liberties of the people.

The Scots, therefore, raised an army of twenty-one thousand men, marched them to England, which co-operating with a large force of English soldiers, overthrew the northern armies of Charles at Long Marston Moor.

The Scots had no excuse or just cause for this alliance in opposition to Charles, as he had before granted them relief from their former grievances; their object, however, was to establish the Presbyterian religion in England. The abolition of the Episcopal Church followed, and divines were appointed to meet, from both nations, to form a new church government, and the result was the Presbyterian form was allowed to be adopted, with the proviso, that it was to have no connection, control or influence in England over the State.

(To be continued.)

THE LATE FIRE IN NEWBERN. The State Journal learns that the fire which occurred in Newbern, on the 19th ult., resulted in the total destruction of one-half of the square opposite Jones' Hotel, The fire spread to Disosway's corner, where it stopped.

Well Done.—We are informed that Mrs. Mary Belk and her two daughters, living on Beaver Dam Creek, in Union County, made, the past season, by their own work, *five hundred and forty bushels of corn*, besides wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, &c. Mrs. Belk is a widow and lost her two sons in the war. She is aged 50 years, and her daughters about [illegible] and [illegible] years. Their crop shows what may be done by industry and energy. All honor to these noble women.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Another Raid.—A letter from a reliable gentleman in McDowell County, to Mr. Young, the Commoner from Yancey, states that on Sunday, the 20th ult., the East Tennessee tories made a raid on Bakersville, Yancey Co., where they killed Jackson Stewart, formerly sheriff, and captured 16 of our militia men. Mr. Robert Penland was badly bruised and beaten by them, and much property was destroyed and carried off. Mr. Stewart had seven balls shot through him.—*Standard.*

The People's Press.

From the Church of England Magazine.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

"The loved and lost!" why do we call them lost?
 Because we miss them from our onward road?
God's unseen angel o'er our pathway crossed,
Looked on us all, and loving them the most,
Straightway relieved them from life's weary load.

They are not lost; they are within the door
 That shuts out loss and every hurtful thing—
With angels bright, and loved ones gone before,
In their Redeemer's presence evermore,
And God himself their Lord, and Judge and King.

And this we call a loss! O selfish sorrow
 Of selfish hearts! O we of little faith!
Let us look round, some argument to borrow
Why we in patience should await the morrow
 That surely must succeed this night of death.

Aye, look upon this dreary, desert path,
 The thorns and thistles wheresoe'er we turn;
What trials and what tears, what wrongs and wrath,
What struggles and what strife the journey hath!
They have escaped from these, and lo! we mourn.

Ask the poor sailor, when the wreck is done,
 Who with his treasure strove the shore to reach,
While with the raging waves he battled on,
Was it not joy where every joy seemed gone,
 To see his loved ones landed on the beach?

A poor wayfarer, leading by the hand
 A little child, had halted by the well
To wash from off her feet the clinging sand,
And tell the tired boy of that bright land
Where, this long journey past, they long to dwell;

When lo! the Lord, who many mansions had,
 Drew near and looked upon the suffering twain,
Then, pitying, spake, "Give me the little lad;
In strength renewed, and glorious beauty clad,
 I'll bring him with me when I come again."

Did she make answer selfishly and wrong—
 "Nay, but the woes I feel he too must share!"
Or, rather, bursting into grateful song,
She went her way, rejoicing and made strong
 To struggle on, since he was freed from care.

We will do likewise. Death has made no breach
 In love and sympathy, in hope and trust;
No outward sign or sound our ears can reach,
But there's an inward, spiritual speech,
That greets us still, though mortal tongues be dust.

It bids us do the work that they laid down—
Take up the song where they broke off the strain;
So journeying till we reach the heavenly town,
Where are laid up our treasures and our crown,
 And our lost loved ones will be found again.

Report of the Public Treasurer.—We hoped to be able to lay this interesting document before our readers in full, but our limited space forbids. We must content ourselves with giving the points of most general interest.

From the *Standard* we get the following:

"The *deficit* in the Treasury is now a fraction over three millions five hundred thousand dollars; the increase of the State debt for the last fiscal year is five millions two hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and five dollars and thirty cents; the amount of the State debt, leaving out of view the stocks of certain corporations belonging to the State, is twenty-seven millions five hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and twenty cents; and the estimated expenditures on the present scale, for the next fiscal year, amount to eleven millions nine hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty eight cents.

The State must, therefore, if [illegible] operations of the Treasury are to be continued on the present scale, raise for the ensuing fiscal year within a fraction of the enormous sum of *twelve millions*, to meet the existing deficit and provide for the charges on the Treasury! How is this to be done? By taxation? Can our people bear it? It is estimated that they have paid, or will pay, this year, some forty millions of dollars into the Confederate Treasury; and we cannot hope that a less amount will be called for next year. If we add to this a State tax of twelve millions, and some five millions for County taxes, we shall have the sum of from fifty to sixty millions to be raised for 1865! Well may our thoughtful and sagacious Treasurer express the apprehension that the value of *all* our State securities will be affected, and warn the Assembly, as he does, against a further increase of the State debt.

The total amount of taxes this year which has been paid into the Treasury is	$1,836,797 13
Amount collected last year,	1,808,399 98
	$ 28,397 25

The amount of State Treasury Notes issued, from 5 cents to $3, under Ordinances of the Convention and Acts of Assembly, is $6,992,571 30, of which $2,103,586 10 have been withdrawn, leaving $4,888,685 20 in circulation.

On the 30th Sept. the large amount of $2,668,365 of interest and coupons due had not been demanded at the Treasury."

The partially reversing of the policy of the Convention turning over the State troops to the Confederacy, by subsequent legislation, the Treasurer says has led to the rapid increase of the State debt, and recommends a return to the policy of the Convention.

He is of opinion that the expense of arresting deserters ought to be paid out of the national treasury, and not out of the State Treasury.

"The total expenditures of the State on account of military appropriations, since the commencement of the war, as shown by the books of the Treasury, are

books of the Treasury, are	$21,923,407 78
Amount reimbursed,	8,091,892 28
Excess,	$13,831,515 50

For the past two years the amount drawn by the Institution for the Insane is as follows:

For 1863, appropriation,	$62,500
Amount overdrawn for 1863,	7,500
For 1864, appropriation,	212,500
Amount overdrawn,	75,000
Total expenses,	$357,500

The State Bonds now due and falling due in 1865 amount to $242,055.

HORSE STOLEN!

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, on Muddy Creek, about 9 miles West of Salem, a small SORREL MARE, with "blaze" in the face, hind feet white up to the hock joint, foretop slightly cropped, and about 8 years old. She was tracked to the Shallow-ford, where all traces were lost.

The above reward of $200 will be paid for the delivery of said animal to me, and any information concerning her thankfully received.

CAROLINE CONRAD.

Nov. 26. 31-tf

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

Mr. Allan, Commissioner of Taxes, made an elaborate report to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is printed with the Secretary's Report, for a copy of which we are indebted to our Representative in Congress, Mr. Fuller. We copy from it the following statements:

Estimate of Taxes assessed under the acts of April 29, 1863, February 17, 1864, and June 14, 1864, for the year 1864.

Alabama,	$18,226,981 55
Arkansas,	3,103,156 00
Florida,	2,367,835 24
Georgia,	32,346,554 82
Louisiana,	11,835,643 93
Mississippi,	8,289,842 28
North Carolina,	11,581,391 63
South Carolina,	18,078,319 86
Tennessee, (no estimate can be made,) perhaps,	1,000,000 00
Texas,	11,557,696 00
Virginia,	27,140,000 00
	$145,527,424 34

Statement of taxes collected under the acts of Congress April 24, 1863, February 17, 1864, and June 14, 1864, as far as reported, to 28th October, 1864:

Alabama, (say	$12,904,516 00
Arkansas, (imperfect returns, say to April 1. 1864,)	1,000,000 00
Florida,	1,262,292 00
Georgia, (say,)	29,394,878 61
Louisana, (to July 1st 1864, say,	2,800,000 00
Mississippi, (to August 17, 1864 say,	3,869,288 38
North Carolina,	14 575 199 66
South Carolina,	17,150 458 39
Tennessee,	231 551 38
Texas. (to June 1st, say,	6,500,000,00
Virginia,	29,657 560 22
	$118 845 744 57

These tables present the singular fact that two States, Virginia and North Carolina, had already, up the 28th ult., actually paid more than the whole amount of their estimated assessments, Virginia two and a half millions and North Carolina three millions more.—whilst the other States were short of their amounts at that date by thirty-two millions, in the aggregate.

The soldiers' fund tax forms $15,658,693,73 of the above aggregate estimated taxes. It was levied, it will be recollected, to pay the addition made to the monthly wages of the soldiers.

It is estimated that $89,873, 737 61 of the whole have been or will be paid in 4 per cent certificates. The remainder in new issue or old at two thirds its face. Property employed in agriculture is estimated at two thirds of the value of all property taxed viz: $2 900,758,778,40, valued at the specie basis of 1860.—Mr. Allan says that in all the legislation of Congress on the subject of taxes, the agricultural interest has been too much favored as compared with other interests. He recommends, however, that but few changes be made in the tax laws. Among those is a uniform rate per cent. of taxes on all property, whether employed in agriculture or not.

Mr. Allan says that the whole expense of assessing and collecting the taxes, including stationery, printing, books, &c., will not exceed one per cent., a rate unparalled, and owing to the patriotism of the officers, many of whom serve for less than their expenses while employed in their duties.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS IN CONGRESS

From the Richmond Examiner's report of proceedings in the House on Friday last we take the following:

Mr. J. T. Leach of N. C. offered the following "peace" resolutions.

Whereas, The unfriendly, unjustifiable and unpatriotic interference of citizens of the non-slaveholding States in their popular assemblies, from the pulpit and by legislative enactments, with the reserved rights of the States, proved in the Constitution of the United States and by the laws of Congress, has been the prolific cause of a cruel, bloody, and relentless war that has no parallel in point of atrocity in the annals of the world between a people professing the Christian religon:

And whereas, The citizens of the slave States, at an unguarded moment, under the influence of unwise counsels, without mature deliberation as to the fearful consequences, made the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States the occasion for precipitating the Confederate States out of the Union, which has been followed by a train of fearful consequences not contemplated by those who advocated the measure:

And whereas, We, the Representatives of the people of the Confederate States, desiring to place ourselves fairly before our constituents, our enemies and the civilized world, declare that it is our earnest desire that proper measures should be adopted by the respective governments to secure an honorable, just and permanent peace, not incompatible with the principles as laid down in the Constitution of the United States, nor with the inalienable rights of freemen:

Resolved, That the reserved rights of the States should be guarded with watchful and jealous vigilance, and that any attempt to infringe upon those rights should be resisted by all lawful and proper means.

Resolved, That whenever the government of the United States shall signify its willingness to recognize the reserved rights of the States and guarantee to the citizens of the States their rights of property, as provided in the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, to the end that peace may be restored and our future happiness and prosperity perpetuated, we will agree to treat for peace and that such terms of peace as may be agreed to by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments, or by the States acting in their sovereign and independent character, and ratified by a majority of the people, shall constitute the bond of peace between the North and the South.

Mr. Leach said:

Mr. Speaker: The resolutions that I hold in my hand, and that I propose to read, by the permission of the Chair, are not intended as an apple of discord in our midst. I trust, sir, that they may not produce discord in our midst. All I ask is, that they may have a calm, careful, unprejudiced hearing.

We do not offer them unadvisedly. I have consulted my friends as to the propriety of introducing them, as well as to the proper time and circumstances. There is a different opinion as to the propriety of time and circumstances.

I do not offer them for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the enemy. That has been effectually done by the President in his speech in Macon, Ga., and more effectually strengthened by the Governors of the Confederate States and the President, when they recommended the use of negroes as soldiers in the Confederate army. I do not offer them for the purpose of discouraging our heroic soldiers, who have braved the leaden hail of death upon the bloody battlefield. I believe it will arouse them to know that they are fighting for something more dear to them than the negro.

I offer them because I believe there is something practical in them. I offer them because I am satisfied that my constituents, both citizens and soldiers, desire an honorable peace. I offer them because I am satisfied that the prayers of Christians, statesmen and patriots have been poured out for peace, and that the great heart of the nation is pulsating for peace. I offer them because I know that war is a relentless, cruel, blind monster, killing where he cannot make alive, and reaping where he has not sown.

Mr. Leach desires to be understood as not including the "border States" in his resolutions, the ordnances of secession having been adopted in the "Cotton States" long before the "border States" went out. The latter acted under the pressure of circumstances over which they had no control.]

Mr. Montague, of Va., said he did not design saying anything when he entered the hall to day, but he was unwilling to let the resolutions of the gentleman from North-Carolina pass without a protest. He reviewed them eloquently and earnestly, and moved that they be rejected.

Numerous gentlemen called the question.

Mr. Leach asked that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the House seemed to rise simultaneously to sustain the call.

The roll being called all the members voted in the affirmative except Messrs. Fuller, J. M. Leach, J. T. Leach, Logan, Ramsey and Turner—all of North-Carolina.

Messrs. Fuller, Ramsey and J. M. Leach, after the vote was announced, asked leave to change their votes, as they had voted in the negative under the apprehension that it would be regarded as a discourtesy to an honorable colleague.

Their votes were, with the consent of the House, recorded in the affirmative.

Mr. J. M. Leach stated that he knew there was no member on the floor from North-Carolina who desired peace upon any other terms than eternal separation from the North.

Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Russel the House went into secret session.

The doors being opened, the House adjourned.

Public Documents

Not having room for these papers, in full, we must content our selves with a brief notice of points of most general interest:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Quartermaster's Department.—This Department has furnished clothing, camp and garrison equipage, pay, bounty, and transportation for the troops, and paid other miscellaneous accounts.

The disbursements from the 31st March 1864 to 30th September 1864 are as follows:

Clothing, camp and garrison equippage,	$3,765 50.
Forage,	3 597 35
Wood,	1,500 00
Hire of laborers to work in cotton, &c.,	3,000 00.
Miscellaneous, consisting of transportation, repairs, stationery, hire of clerks, &c.	22,158 00
Hire of laborers on fortifications around Raleigh,	10,770 00
Pay of troops, militia and home guards,	83 217 00
Bounty,	160 245 00
Advances to disbursing officers,	410,578 00

There has been received for clothing from the Confederate Government since the 31st of March last the sum of $2,420,000, and the Confederate Government is still indebted to the State of North Carolina for clothing in the sum o $2,354,203

The money value of the clothing issued to the troops in the State service since the 31st March last amounts to $285,000.

The Subsistence Department.—This Department has furnished to troops in the service of the State and to the Home Guard and Militia when called into service

The disbursements from the 31st March, 1864, to the 30th September, 1864, are

Purchase of Subsistence Stores,		$227,413 24
Subsistence of State Troops and Home Guards,		92,621 90
Miscellaneous,		2 681 25
Amount disbursed,		$322,716 39
Value of Stores on hand 1st April, 1864,		410,070 42
		$723,786 81
Sales of subsistence stores, chiefly to County Com'is'rs,	210,024 61	
Value of Stores on hand, and in the hands of agents at cost price Sept.30th,1864,	388,510 35	598,534 96
Expenses of the Department,		$134,251 85

The account of the Chief Commissary has been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for setelement.

Ordinance Department.—This Department has furnished arms, ammunition and accoutrements to the troops and to the Militia and Home Guards.

The disbursements of this department from the 31st of March, 1864, to the 30th Sept. 1864, are as follows:

Purchase manufacture and repairing arms,		$25,055 27
Purchase of nitre and Sulphur,		111,000 60
Purchase of Powder from Raleigh Powder Mills,		127,925 00
Making Cartridges, &c,		4,886 54
" Artillery Harness,		2,633 87
Miscellaneous,		6,608 85
Total disbursements,		$278,060 13
Sales of Nitre and Sulphur to Raleigh Powder Mills,	$93,000 00	
Sales of Powder to Confederate States,	$180,810 00	
Misce'lan's sales,	16,993 92	290,803 92
Excess of receipts,		$12,743 79

This excess arises from the fact that a good portion of the powder settled for by the Confederate Government during the last six months was of the stock accumulated prior to the 31st March last. The Department is still indebted for six hundred and eighty rifles manufactured since the 1st of January, 1864. The manufacture or purchase of arms by the State has been discontinued.

Militia and Guard for Home Defence, throughout the State has been employed in apprehending deserters and returning them to the army and in aiding the civil authorities in preserving order. In the last four months they have returned to the army 1289 deserters and recusant Conscripts, 421 of whom have been apprehended and the rest surrendered themselves under the proclamation of the 24th of August last.

In addition to these duties the Guard west of the Blue Ridge have been kept almost constantly in the field to repel invasion from East Tennessee and to operate against disloyal citizens who have gone over to the enemy.

The annual report of the Adjutant General shows that North Carolina has furnished for [illegible] in the present war 118,120 men, organized as follows:

[illegible]llery regiments		3
[illegible]ry	"	6
[illegible]try	"	60
[illegible]nior reserves	"	1
Senior	" "	1—71
Artillery battalions		4
Cavalry	"	4
Infantry	"	3
Junior reserves	"	5
Senior	" "	4—20

There are thirteen unattached companies.—In addition to these there is one company from this State in the 10th Virginia cavalry, five in the 7th Confederate cavalry, four in the 62d Georgia regiment, and one in the 61st Virginia Infantry.

Surgeon-General Warren's Report.—The Conservative publishes this Reports, six columns in length. It opens with the statement that "the fact that North Carolina has done more than any other State for her sick and wounded, is universally admitted;" and says that about 20,000 soldiers have been entertained in the way-side hospitals belonging to the State, and 30,000 soldiers and 3,000 officers and citizens at the Soldiers' Home in Richmond, at a cost of $100,000, instead of $660,000 which it would have cost the soldiers for the same entertainment if left to the tender mercies of the Richmond hotels and restaurants.—*Observer.*

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 5th, Mr. Graham of North-Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

"Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire whether the daily rations issued to the men of the army is sufficient, and if not, whether any legislation is necessary in regard thereto

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of rem[illegible]g the penalties incurred by the non delive[illegible] of tithes of bacon due on or prior to the first [illegible] March, 1864, upon the payment of the tith[illegible] actually due."

[illegible] motion, by Mr Graham, consideration of Senate bill to exempt the cargoes of vessels owned by the States of the Confederacy from existing restrictions upon exports and imports, was further postponed till Wednesday.

In the Senate on the 6th, a bill was repor- necessary in regard thereto.

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of remitting the penalties incurred by the non delivery of tithes of bacon due on or prior to the first of March, 1864, upon the payment of the tithe actually due."

On motion, by Mr. Graham, consideration of Senate bill to exempt the cargoes of vessels owned by the States of the Confederacy from existing restrictions upon exports and imports, was further postponed till Wednesday.

In the Senate on the 6th, a bill was reported from the military committee to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work on fortifications and perform other labors connected with the defences of the country.—The bill makes all free negroes between 18 and 40 liable to duty and authorizes the Secretary of War to hire or impress thirty thousand slaves between 18 and 45 East of the Mississippi and ten thousand West.

A resolution reported from the same committee, requiring the State Legislature to reduce their number of exemptions, was considered and rejected.

In the House Mr. Leach, (J. M) of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the great bulwarks of freedom, and that it ought not to be suspended except in exreme cases where the public safety imperatively demands it, that the people of this Confederacy are united in a great struggle for liberty, and that no exigency exists justifying its suspension."

B[illegible] the resolution was considered Mr. Russ[illegible] of Virginia, moved that the House go i[illegible] secret session.

M[illegible] Leach, (J. M.) demanded the ayes and noes, which being ordered resulted as follows: ayes 56, noes 34.

So the House went into secret session, and after sometime spent therein adjourned.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I will hire, some time between Christmas and Newyear, several Negroes, for the year 1865. Mostly Field Hands. W. P. DICKS.

Winston, Dec., 15th 1864. 33.

N. C. Bank Notes

I WANT TO BUY N. C. BANK NOTES and will pay the highest market price.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 6, 1864. 32-tf

SELL ME CORN

FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

Q. M. Dep't Salem, N. C.
December 8, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY for the use of this Department, for baling hay, a lot of White Oak, to make splits about 14 feet long. Any person having such on hand will please inform me, and if not able to haul them, I will send for them and pay what is right.

E. A. VOGLER.
32-tf.] Bonded Agent, Q. M. Dep't.

Negroes for Sale.

A [illegible]RO WOMAN, aged about 26 years, [illegible] excellent Cook, and two likely children, a girl [illegible] boy, the former aged ten and the latter six y[illegible] Any one desirous of purchasing, can recei[illegible] formation by calling at this office.

Sal[illegible] Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. F. H. Shuman, are again notified to come forward and make immediate settlement, as I desire to close the same, and longer indulgence cannot be given. D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

STAGE LINE
BETWEEN
Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6 a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8.–32-tf Stage Owners.

SALE OF
VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR sale, on the premises, on the 24th day of December, 1864, their valuable Grist and Flouring Mill, situated on Deep River, Randolph County, one-fourth of a mile below Cedar Falls. The water power is good and commands the whole river. The buildings and machinery are nearly new, having been rebuilt just before the war began.

This property would give an enterprising capitalist a rare chance for investment. There are thirty acres of land in the lot on which said Mills are located,—all will be sold together. The property is owned by the undersigned as tenants in common, and they propose to sell for a division. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. LAWRENCE.
Nov. 24-td* WHILEY WRIGHTSEL.

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Lewisville, on Saturday the 31st December next, the following property, to wit: Two head of Horses, including one Black Poney, four years old, (extra fine;) one Yoke of Oxen; two or three Wagons; some large Plows and Cultivators, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place will be hired eight Likely Negroes, male and female, ages ranging from 12 to 22 years, all good field hands.

Also, will be rented two Houses, on the Panther Creek Road.

All at cash or credit, to suit purchasers.—Other terms made known on day of sale.

W. B. STIPE.
By J. H. Stoltz.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C. Nov. 24-6t

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with Messrs Sides and Richmond, Assessors, at the Court-house in Winston, Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd; at Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; at Kernersville [illegible] Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 1[illegible] Brookstown, on Friday the 13th days [illegible]865, for the purpose of receiving [illegible] and gross sale list for the quarter [illegible] December, 1864; and the tax on sa[illegible] other taxes, &c.

WILL. FLYNT,
Collector for the 33th District, N. C.

J. G. Sides,
J. M. Richmond, } Assessors.

Nov, 24, 1864. 30-tf

Cotton for Brandy!

I HAVE an extra lot of COTTON YARN to exchange for BRANDY. I will give one bunch of Cotton Yarn for two gallons of Brandy, or two dollars in specie. J. T. MATTHEWS.

Walkertown, Forsyth Co., Nov. 17, 1864. [29-tf.

Salt! Salt!!

ARRANGEMENTS can now be made by which the people can get their supply of Salt. The Government is now in need of all the Beeves that can be procured, and I am authorised to buy all I can, on foot, and give one half the amount in Salt, at government prices. Arrangements can also be made by which the hides can be returned. I most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the citizens to furnish the government with all they possibly can, for the soldiers must be fed. E. L. HEGE.
Commissary Agent.

Salem, Nov. 1864. 28-1m

NOTICE.

IT will be seen that Dr. Edward Warren, Surgeon General, N. C., has kindly taken it upon himself to have the boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War, forwarded to them free of charge, and he has given me the appointment to attend to the boxes. Therefore all who wish to send provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., to their friends have now the very best opportunity of doing so. The boxes should be well hooped and properly marked.—In order to get the boxes to R[illegible]h in time, they must be delivered to us [illegible] 25th of each month. Bring or send o[illegible]h, and we will do our duty in getting [illegible] proper destination. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Nov. 1864. 28-3m

For Sale Cheap,

ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late.

Address,
J. A. CORNISH,
Oct. 27,–26-tf Lexington, N. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

Rev. L. H. Blanton, Mrs. Margaret Bodenhamer, R. F. Brown, 2 William Branson, Mrs. Nancy Bodenhamer, C. W. Church, Miss Paulina Cooper, 2 James Holder, John Hyatt, E. P. Jonson, J. T. Napp, Enoch Orrell, Dr. Pittman, Hiram A. Payne, Mrs. Delany Pitts, William Robinson, Mrs. Mary Ring, Monroe Schaffan, Miss Kate Stuart, Sarah Wethesby of col., David Weaver, Miss Hanna Whicker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagen, Charlotte.
Mr. E. L. Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co. Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger, who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month. EDWARD WARREN,
Nov. 3.–1m. Surgeon General, N. C.

To Hire.

THE Subscriber, in Winston, wishes to hire out for years, a good black smith for the year 1865. I have also a two-horse wagon for Sale.

E. L. GORRELL.

Nov. 24, 1864. 30-tf

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE period for the [illegible] of the schedule of prices to govern Agents of the Government for the next sixty days, the Commissioners for the State of North Carolina adopt the last schedule with the exception of a few changes shown below. [illegible] Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit [illegible]

Apples,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Axes,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	without handles, each,	[illegible]
Bacon,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	[illegible]
do	peach, per gallon,	[illegible]
Beef,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Candles,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cloth,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drills,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fodder,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hats,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Horses,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeans,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kettles,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molasses,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mules,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nails,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Osnaburg,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quinine,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacks,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shirting,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton stripes,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoes,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe thread,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Socks,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soap,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shucks,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shorts,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ship stuff,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tea,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tent cloth,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vinegar,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiskey,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat straw,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wagons,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarn,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hire of four horse team, wagon and driver,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hire of laborer,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hire of horses, per day,	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

North Carolina.
(Signed)
H. K. [illegible]
Governor, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
[illegible]
Wm. H. Jones, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864.